

LOB

- LO'ATHER. *n. f.* [from *loath*.] One that loaths.
 LO'ATHFUL. *adj.* [from *loath* and *full*.]
 1. Abhorring; hating.
 Which he did with loathful eyes behold.
 He would no more endure. *Hubbard's Tale.*
 2. Abhorred; hated.
 Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,
 Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust
 Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven fly. *Spenser.*
 LO'ATHINGLY. *adv.* [from *loath*.] In a fastidious manner.
 LO'ATHLY. *adj.* [from *loath*.] Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.
 An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
 Bred in the loathly lakes of Tartary,
 With murderous ravin. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
 The people fear me; for they do observe
 Unfather'd heirs, and loathly births of nature. *Shakespeare.*
 Sour-cy'd disdain, and discord shall bestow
 The union of your bed with weeds to loathly.
 That you shall hate it. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 LO'ATHLY. *adv.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.
 The upper streams make such haste to have their part of
 embracing, that the nether, though loathly, must needs give
 place unto them. *Sidney.*
 Loathly opposite I stood
 To his unnatural purpose. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
 This shows that you from nature loathly stray,
 That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*
 LO'ATHNESS. *n. f.* [from *loath*.] Unwillingness.
 The fair soul herself
 Weigh'd between loathsomeness and obedience,
 Which end the beam should bow. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
 Pray you, look not sad,
 Nor make replies of loathsomeness. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*
 Should we be taking leave,
 As long a term as yet we have to live,
 The loathsomeness to depart would grow. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
 After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general
 silence and loathsomeness to speak amongst them; and immediately
 one of the weakest fell down in a swoon. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
 LO'ATHSOME. *adj.* [from *loath*.]
 1. Abhorred; detestable.
 The fresh young fly
 Did much disdain to subject his desire
 To loathsomeness, or hours in case to waste. *Spenser.*
 While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
 To loathsomeness. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xi.*
 If we consider man in such a loathsomeness and provoking con-
 dition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to en-
 joy a being. *South's Sermons.*
 2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.
 The sweetest honey
 Is loathsomeness in its own deliciousness,
 And in the taste confounds the appetite. *Shakespeare.*
 LO'ATHSOMENESS. *n. f.* [from *loathsomeness*.] Quality of raising
 hatred.
 The catcombs must have been full of stench and loathsomeness,
 if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in
 open niches. *Addison.*
 LOAVES, plural of *leaf*.
 Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves* of new
 bread to be opened, and he poured a little wine into them;
 and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past.
Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 934.
 LOB. *n. f.*
 1. Any one heavy, clumsy, or sluggish.
 Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone,
 Our queen and all her elves come here anon. *Shakespeare.*
 2. Lob's pound; a prison. Probably a prison for idlers, or
 sturdy beggars.
 Crowdero, whom in iron bounds,
 Thou basely threw'st into lob's pound. *Hudibras.*
 3. A big worm.
 For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the lob
 worm, and the brandling are the chief. *Walton's Angler.*
 TO LOB. *v. a.* To let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.
 The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
 And their poor jades
 Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips. *Shakespeare.*
 LOBBY. *n. f.* [from *lob*, German.] An opening before a room.
 His lobbies fill with tendance,
 Rain sacrificial whisp'ring in his ear,
 Make sacred even his stirrup. *Shakespeare's Tim. of Athens.*
 Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting
 till he should pass through a kind of lobby between that room
 and the next, where were divers attending him. *Watson.*
 Try your back stairs, and let the lobby wait,
 A stratagem in war is no deceit. *King's Horace.*
 LOBE. *n. f.* [from *lobe*, French; *λοβός*.] A division; a distinct part;
 used commonly for a part of the lungs.

LOC

- Nor could the lobes of his rank liver swell
 To that prodigious mass, for their eternal meal. *Dryden.*
 Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia
 like bunches of grapes; these lobuli constitute the lobes, and
 the lobes the lungs. *Arbutnot on Aiments.*
 LO'BSTER. *n. f.* [from *lobster*, Saxon.] A crustaceous fish.
 Those that cast their shells, are the lobster, the crab, and
 craw-fish. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. N° 732.*
 It happeneth often that a lobster hath the great claw of one
 side longer than the other. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 LO'CAL. *adj.* [from *local*, French; *locus*, Latin.]
 1. Having the properties of place.
 By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was over-
 come, he took the very local possession of glory, and that to
 the use of all that are his, even as himself before had wit-
 nessed, I go to prepare a place for you. *Hooker, b. v.*
 A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,
 Leaving material worlds, and local skies. *Prior.*
 2. Relating to place.
 The circumstance of local nearness in them unto us, might
 haply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them
 than from those other. *Hooker, b. iv.*
 Where there is only a local circumstance of worship, the
 same thing would be worshipped, supposing that circumstance
 changed. *Stillingfleet.*
 3. Being in a particular place.
 Dream not of their fight,
 As of a duel, or the local wounds
 Of head, or heel. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xiii.*
 How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes
 there, made by local motion in vacuum, without a change in
 the body moved? *Digby on Bodies.*
 LO'CALITY. *n. f.* [from *local*.] Existence in place; relation of
 place, or distance.
 That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and di-
 mension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser loca-
 lity, is generally opinioned. *Glanville's Scep.*
 LO'CALLY. *adv.* [from *local*.] With respect to place.
 Whether things, in their natures so divers as body and
 spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essen-
 tially divided, though not locally distant, I leave to the re-
 aders. *Glanville's Scep.*
 LO'CA'TION. *n. f.* [from *locatio*, Latin.] Situation with respect to
 place; act of placing; state of being placed.
 To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than
 that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place,
 signifying only its existence, not location. *Locke.*
 LOCH. *n. f.* A lake. Scottish.
 A lake or loch, that has no fresh water running into it,
 will turn into a stinking puddle. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
 LOCK. *n. f.* [from *lock*, Saxon, in both senses.]
 1. An instrument composed of springs and bolts, used to fasten
 doors or chests.
 No gate so strong, no lock so firm and fast,
 But with that piercing noise flew open quit or braff. *F. Qu.*
 We have locks to safeguard necessities,
 And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves. *Shakespeare.*
 As there are locks for several purposes, so are there several
 inventions in locks, in contriving their wards or guards. *Mixon.*
 2. The part of the gun by which fire is struck.
 A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and
 discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the
 powder; a little before the lock, another for the bullets; be-
 hind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the
 further end of the lock. *Grew's Musæum.*
 3. A hug; a grapple.
 They must be practised in all the locks and gripes of wrest-
 ling, as need may often be in fight to tugg or grapple, and
 to close. *Milton on Education.*
 4. Any inclosure.
 Sergethus, eager with his beak to press
 Betwixt the rival gally and the rock,
 Shuts up th' unwieldy centaur in the lock. *Dryden's En.*
 5. A quantity of hair or wool hanging together.
 Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in locks,
 some curled, and some forgotten. *Sidney.*
 A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over the wa-
 ter, it seemed she looked into it, and dressed her green locks
 by that running river. *Sidney.*
 His grizzly locks, long grown and unbound,
 Disordered hung about his shoulders round. *Fairy Qu.*
 The bottom was set against a lock of wool, and the found
 was quite dead. *Bacon.*
 They nourish only a lock of hair on the crown of their
 heads. *Sandys's Travels.*
 A lock of hair will draw more than a cable rope. *Grew.*
 Behold the locks that are grown white
 Beneath a helmet in your father's battels. *Addison's Cato.*
 Two locks graceful hung behind
 In equal curls, and I will conspire'd, to deck
 With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck. *Pope.*
 6. A

LOD

6. A turf.
 I suppose this letter will find thee picking of daisies, or
 smelling to a lock of hay. *Addison's Spectator.*
 TO LOCK. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To shut or fasten with locks.
 The garden, seated on the level floor,
 She left behind, and locking ev'ry door,
 Thought all secure. *Dryden.*
 2. To shut up or confine, as with locks.
 I am locked in one of them;
 If you do love me, you will find me out. *Shakespeare.*
 We do lock
 Our former sample in our strong-barr'd gates. *Shakespeare.*
 Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
 And having found them, lock them in thy breast. *Denham.*
 The frighted dame
 The log in secret lock'd. *Dryden's Ovid.*
 If the door to a council be kept by armed men, and all
 such whose opinions are not liked kept out, the freedom of
 those within are infringed, and all their acts as void as if they
 were locked in. *Dryden's En.*
 One conduces to the poets completing of his work; the
 other slackens his pace, and locks him up like a knight-errant
 in an enchanted castle. *Dryden's Dedication to the En.*
 The father of the gods
 Confin'd their fury to those dark abodes,
 And lock'd 'em safe within, oppress'd with mountain loads. *Dryden's En.*
 If one third of the money in trade were locked up, must
 not the landholders receive one third less. *Locke.*
 Always lock up a cat in a closet where you keep your china
 plates, for fear the mice may steal in and break them. *Swift.*
 Your wine lock'd up,
 Plain milk will do the feat. *Pope's Horace.*
 3. To close fast.
 Death blasts his bloom, and locks his frozen eyes. *Gay.*
 TO LOCK. *v. n.*
 1. To become fast by a lock.
 For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,
 Doubly disparted it did lock and close,
 That when it locked, none might through it pass. *Fa. Qu.*
 2. To unite by mutual infection.
 Either they lock into each other, or slip one upon another's
 surface; as much of their surfaces touches as makes them
 cohere. *Boyle.*
 LO'CKER. *n. f.* [from *lock*.] Any thing that is closed with a
 lock; a drawer.
 I made lockers or drawers at the end of the boat. *R. Crispe.*
 LO'CKET. *n. f.* [from *locket*, French.] A small lock; any catch or
 spring to fasten a necklace, or other ornament.
 Where knights are kept in narrow lists,
 With wooden lockets 'bout their wrists. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 LO'CKRAM. *n. f.* A sort of coarse linen. *Hammer.*
 The kitchen malkin pins
 Her richest lockram 'bout her reeky neck,
 Clambring the walls to eye him. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
 LO'CKRON. *n. f.* A kind of ramunculus.
 LO'COMOTION. *n. f.* [from *locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Power of change-
 ing place.
 All progression, or animal locomotion, is performed by draw-
 ing on, or impelling forward, some part which was before at
 quiet. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
 LO'COMOTIVE. *adj.* [from *locus* and *motus*, Lat.] Changing place;
 having the power of removing or changing place.
 I shall consider the motion, or locomotive faculty of ani-
 mals. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*
 In the night too oft he kicks,
 Or shows his locomotive tricks. *Prior.*
 An animal cannot well be defined from any particular, or-
 ganical part, nor from its locomotive faculty, for some adhere
 to rocks. *Arbutnot on Aiments.*
 LO'CUST. *n. f.* [from *locusta*, Latin.]
 The Hebrews had several sorts of locusts, which are
 not known among us: the old historians and modern tra-
 vellers remark, that locusts are very numerous in Africa, and
 many places of Asia; that sometimes they fell like a cloud
 upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with.
 Moses describes four sorts of locusts. Since there was a prohi-
 bition against using locusts, it is not to be questioned but
 that these creatures were commonly eaten in Palestine, and
 the neighbouring countries. *Calm.*
 To-morrow will I bring the locusts into thy coast. *Exod.*
 Air replete with the streams of animals, rotting, has pro-
 duced pestilential fevers; such have likewise been raised by
 great quantities of dead locusts. *Arbutnot on Air.*
 LO'CUST-TREE. *n. f.*
 The locust tree hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose
 calyx arises the petal, which afterwards becomes an uni-
 capular hard pod, including roundish hard seeds, which are
 surrounded with a fungous stringy substance. *Müller.*
 LO'DSTAR. See LOADSTAR.
 LO'DSTONE. See LOADSTONE.

LOD

- TO LODGE. *v. a.* [from *logian*, Saxon; *loger*, French.]
 1. To place in a temporary habitation.
 When he was come to the court of France, the king
 staid him by the name of the duke of York; lodged him,
 and accommodated him, in great state. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
 2. To afford a temporary dwelling; to supply with harbour for
 a night.
 Ev'ry house was proud to lodge a knight. *Dryden.*
 3. To place; to plant.
 When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
 And in his side thought to have lodg'd my spear,
 The desperate savage rush'd within my force,
 And bore me headlong with him down the rock. *Orway.*
 He lodg'd an arrow in a tender breast,
 That had so often to his own been prest. *Addison's Ovid.*
 In viewing again the ideas that are lodged in the memory,
 the mind is more than passive. *Locke.*
 4. To fix; to settle.
 By whose fell working I was first advanc'd,
 And by whose pow'r I well might lodge a fear
 To be again displac'd. *Shakespeare.*
 I can give no reason,
 More than a lodg'd hate, and a certain loathing
 I bear Antonio. *Shakespeare's Merch. of Venice.*
 5. To place in the memory.
 This cunning the king would not understand, though he
 lodg'd it, and noted it, in some particulars. *Bacon's H. VII.*
 6. To harbour or cover.
 The deer is lodg'd, I've track'd her to her covert;
 Rush in at once. *Addison's Cato.*
 7. To afford place to.
 The memory can lodge a greater store of images, than all
 the senses can present at one time. *Cheyne's Phil. Principles.*
 8. To lay flat.
 Though bladed corn be lodg'd, and trees blown down,
 Though castles topple on their warders heads. *Shakespeare.*
 We'll make foul weather with despised tears;
 Our sighs, and they, shall lodge the summer corn,
 And make a dearth in this revolting land. *Shakespeare.*
 TO LODGE. *v. n.*
 1. To reside; to keep residence.
 Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,
 And where care lodgeth, sleep will never lie. *Shakespeare.*
 Something holy lodges in that breast,
 And with these raptures moves the vocal air
 To testify his hidden residence. *Milton.*
 And dwells such rage in fittest bosom then?
 And lodge such daring souls in little men? *Pope.*
 2. To take a temporary habitation.
 Why commands the kings,
 That his chief followers lodge in towns about him,
 While he himself keepeth in the cold field?
 I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodg-
 ing, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in
 mine own throat. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
 Thy father is a man of war, and will not lodge with the
 people. *2 Sam. xvii. 8.*
 3. To take up residence at night.
 My lords
 And soldiers, stay and lodge by me this night. *Shakespeare.*
 Oh, that I had in the wilderness a lodging place of way-
 faring men, that I might leave my people. *Jer. ix. 4.*
 Here thou art but a stranger travelling to thy country; it
 is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, because thou hast a
 less convenient inn to lodge in by the way. *Taylor.*
 4. To lie flat.
 Long cone wheat they reckon in Oxfordshire best for rank
 clays; and its straw makes it not subject to lodge, or to be
 mildewed. *Martimer's Husbandry.*
 LODGE. *n. f.* [from *logis*, French.]
 1. A small house in a park or forest.
 He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife and
 children, into a certain forest thereby, which he calleth his
 desert, wherein he hath built two fine lodges. *Sidney.*
 I found him as melancholy as a lodge in a warren. *Shak.*
 He and his lady both are at the lodge,
 Upon the north side of this pleasant chace. *Shakespeare.*
 Thus at their shady lodge arriv'd, both flood,
 Both turn'd, and under open sky ador'd
 The God that made both sky, air, earth,
 Whenever I am turn'd out, my lodge descends upon a
 low-spirited family. *Milton.*
 2. Any small house; as, the porter's lodge.
 LO'DGEMENT. *n. f.* [from *lodge*; *logement*, French.]
 1. Accumulation, or collocation in a certain place.
 The curious logement and insolation of the auditory
 nerves. *Derham.*
 An oppressed diaphragm from a mere logement of extra-
 vasated matter. *Sharp's Surgery.*
 2. Possession of the enemy's work.
 The military pedant is making lodgements, and fighting
 battels, from one end of the year to the other. *Addison.*
 LO'DGER.